

## Agricultural.

T. H. BOSKINS, Newport, Vt., Editor.

## FLORIDA SEEDS.

A lady kindly sends the following verified offer to our readers, which we have no doubt many will be glad to accept:

Boi boys and girls in old Vermont,  
If you the "Fairy Bean" seed want,  
The best that Jack in long past  
Planted; that grew so very fast,  
(I think it must have been the same,  
Though history does not tell its name)  
Just send to me your full address  
And stamps to pay the back express—  
Or—postage back—and you will get  
The largest bean your gaze ever met—  
'Twill make a winter window pet,  
And then will grow and climb all summer,  
And quite surprise you as a runner.  
JOSE L. WASSER.  
Orlando, Orange county, Florida, October 19, 1883.

## A Mountain Spring.

The *Popular Science News* says: "A friend who took his family into the country to spend a few weeks during the hot weather of the past summer was inquisitive regarding the source of the water-supply of the boarding-house where he was located. The proprietor stated that the water came from a mountain spring half a mile distant, and was the purest to be found in Vermont. The next morning he took a walk to the spring, and was astonished to find it to be a mud-hole in the side of a hill; and half a dozen cows were wading in the water, which was saturated with their excrement. The trunks of the family were packed forthwith, and they returned to the city, preferring to use water with a 'cucumber' taste rather than that from a 'mountain spring' with a different flavor."

## Unprofitable Dairying.

The *American Dairyman* asks: "Can any one estimate the loss annually entailed upon the dairymen of the country by keeping poor cows on scant pastures, stunted in winter, or compelled to drink from stagnant pools, hounded to and from the milking yard, milked by brutal and rough hired men, the milk manipulated in a room unsuited for the purpose by women or girls without the slightest idea of the art of butter-making, and packed and sent to market in an almost unmarketable style?" We do not think any one can estimate the losses of this kind of dairying, but it is not very hard to calculate how long a farmer can keep on in the butter-making trade upon such a programme. In order to live by butter-making the latter must be sold, and the buyers of the kind of butter that can be made in that way are scarce as hens' teeth.

## Who shall Milk?

The dairy editors are discussing this question. The *Dairyman* says women ought to milk on account of their universally sweet and gentle tempers, but the *Farmer's Review* takes a different view. He says that experience has shown him that "it did not pay, the arm and hand were not strong enough to milk with sufficient rapidity. To milk with permanent profit the work should be done rapidly and with ease to the cow. Hence the 'boys' of our family did not milk much till they were at least fourteen or fifteen years old. This was contrary to the custom of many, but with over twenty years' personal experience and observation in milking, the conviction abides strong that the average women and boys should not milk; it won't pay in the long run." How glad the girls and boys will be, if Brother Hibbard's view of the question should prevail.

## Does Farming Pay?

There are almost uncountable ways in which farmers lose money needlessly, from lack of skill, industry and forethought. No man of business training can visit an average American farm, and stay there long enough to learn the way in which the work is carried on, without wondering how any business could be made profitable, or long afford a support to the farmer and his family, where all the main principles of trade are so entirely disregarded. It could not be, were it not that there are not enough really good business men engaged in farming to make any serious competition with the vast majority of incompetent workers. But this fact does make, and long will make, intelligent farming a more than ordinarily profitable business. We do not hesitate to say, in face of the never-ceasing discussion of the question, "Does farming pay?" that farming conducted by competent men upon business principles is by far the most profitable unmonopolized business done on this continent. It not only gives the best living, but it gives the largest return for the money invested.

## Iowa Orchards.

Samuel Bower, nurseryman, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes us that half the apple trees of that state are dead, from the effects of last winter. It would seem that Professor Budd of the Iowa agricultural college did not go to Russia for new varieties any too soon. From our long experience we believe that it is perfectly folly to undertake orcharding for profit in those parts of the world where the thermometer often goes to 30° below zero and lower, and with the apples of eastern Europe and their seedlings, such as we now have in the United States. There is occasionally a stray Russian, or Russian cross, among these, that is pretty hardy, but all the genuine "Ironclads" must be of Russian or Siberian stock, and pretty pure at that. It is only from this class of apples that, in Orleans county, we have ever made a dollar in the sale of fruit. Take from us Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg and Wealthy, and everything that yields a money return sufficient to induce us to continue orcharding for profit would

be gone. There are other long-keeping Russians, such as Antonovka, Arabaske, Titovka and the varieties of Anis, that we have no doubt will prove equally valuable when tested.

## A Few Guesses.

A correspondent of the *Home Farm* says: "I wish there were not so much guess work in farming operations, but guessing from my own experience, I cannot afford to keep a butter cow without some kind of provender. I also guess that I cannot afford to grow roots or buy wheat bran for her. Corn ground in the ear two parts, and cotton seed meal one part, three quarts of the mixture night and morning, fed dry, has given us the best results in cow, milk and butter, and our customers never find fault. I have never had a cow eat the shingles from the barn or chew bones while upon this feed. If you have no cobs, throw in a small handful of ashes once or twice a week. Also give all the salt they will eat. For beef oxen I have decided that two dollars in corn meal and one in cotton seed will do as much as four in corn meal alone. The more experience I have in cotton seed the better I am pleased with it, while the more I have with wheat bran the less I think of it. I know that smarter men than I feed bran and stick to it, and I often think I must have been mistaken and try it again, but always with the same unsatisfactory result. Barley meal gives good results for beef, pork and butter."

## Fall or Winter, According to Locality.

In Iowa and southern Wisconsin the Wealthy apple is a late fall and early winter apple. With us in Orleans county (as in Minnesota) five years' experience shows it to keep quite as well as Baldwin brought from the south part of the state, that is, all through the winter, and until April. This is not the case as far south as the White River Valley, where, as in Wisconsin, it is an early winter apple, the same as Fameuse is with us. It keeps easily with us in the same cellar three months longer than Fameuse. Many people do not understand this, believing that a winter apple is a winter apple, and a fall apple a fall apple, under all circumstances. To show how mistaken this notion is, we cut the following from an article on apples in *The Farm and Garden*, by Eli Minch of Shiloh, New Jersey:

"I will begin with the Baldwin, although in this section, it is all ripe and gone by the middle or last of September, its good bearing qualities and fine growth of tree make it valuable in certain sections. It is in the northern part of this state, so great are climatic changes, a valuable winter fruit, and the same may be said of it on all high and rocky sections of other states, being better than on a sandy soil for keeping qualities, but is no more productive. The Baldwin is a large apple, red and crimson, orange in the shade; in warm soils, a very dark red; tree an excellent grower and a profuse bearer, and in high, rocky situations, an excellent winter fruit; in warm soils, a splendid August and September fruit."

## Farm Rents in England.

Mr. Jenner Fust, the accomplished editor of the *Quebec Journal of Agriculture*, sends us the following note, with which our readers will be pleased as containing accurate information upon a subject of interest. It would be a good thing for us all, if we could have a few hundred of England's skilled farmers settled amongst us here in Vermont. We think they might come, too, with advantage to themselves, especially the dairy farmers.

The average land rent paid by the farmers of England is said to be \$30 per acre, or an aggregate in the whole island of \$355,000,000 per year, and this vast tax has to be met whatever the harvest or prices may be.

Dear Sir:—With reference to the statement contained in the above paragraph, which appeared in *THE WATCHMAN* of October 31st, will you allow me to say that the average rent of land in England is \$6 an acre. Rates, tithes, and taxes, may raise the amount to, at most, \$8. I fancy the error lies in the editor having mistaken 30 s., for \$30. The highest rented farm I know in England belongs to my cousin, Captain Hart Dyke. It is situated near Sittingbourne, in Kent, and lets for \$45 an acre. It contains about seven hundred and fifty acres of wonderful land; forty inches of medium loam on a chalk subsoil. In 1852 the average yield per acre of this fine occupation was sixty-four bushels of Chidham wheat, seventy bushels of Chevalier barley, and ninety-six bushels of black Tartar oats!

Very truly yours,  
ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

## Shiawasee Beauty and Rubicon.

We recently addressed a note to Secretary Garfield of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, inquiring in reference to several Michigan apples, one being the Michigan Pippin, specimens of which were sent us by Mr. Levi Swift of Middlesex, Vt. Of this Mr. Garfield says he cannot determine by our description that it is anything with which he is acquainted. Of the "Rubicon," a variety of the trees of which have been extensively sold by peddlers in Vermont, he says: "The Rubicon (Pawpaw) has few or no friends in Michigan. When it first came out many orchards were planted with it in southwestern Michigan, but most of them have been grafted over, and the trouble is that even as a stock it is not a good one to work over. The Shiawasee Beauty is a great acquisition. Of course we cannot give it the test as to hardness that you can, but it bears full as well as its parent (the Fameuse). The fruit is free from fungoid blemishes, and a great deal better for general purposes than Fameuse. We think of all the new fruits originating in our state, this and the Oakland

county Seek-no-Further take the lead." We received scions of Shiawasee Beauty from President Lyon of the Michigan Society, who highly recommended it as a "Fameuse that will not spot." We do not find it quite so hardy as Fameuse, and the grafts have not yet fruited. But if it should really prove to be free from the spots which so disfigure and reduce the market value of the Fameuse, it will truly be a great acquisition to the orchardists of Vermont, with whom that apple is so generally popular. The fruit cannot be distinguished from Fameuse in looks or quality, but the wood of the tree is distinct.

## Wisconsin Swine Test.

The conductors of the experimental station of the University of Wisconsin have published in their first bulletin the report of a brief series of experiments made to learn the value of sweet skim milk as food for pigs and calves. They conducted the experiments with great care, feeding the animals for some time before the experiment began the same as during its continuance. Our interest at present is with the swine-feeding experiments, of which there were three, one where milk and meal were fed separately, and two with their feed together.

In the first experiment four good Poland China pigs eighty-five days old were selected, put into two lots of two each, and the experiment continued twenty-five days. The first lot weighed 113 pounds at the beginning and were fed all the milk they would eat, and at the end of the twenty-five days weighed 163½ pounds, a gain of 50½ pounds. The second lot were fed corn-meal soaked in water until slightly soured. They weighed at the beginning of the experiment 105½ pounds, and at its close 148½ pounds, a gain of 43½ pounds. At the end of the twenty-five days the feeding process was reversed, that is, the milk fed pigs were put upon meal, and the meal fed upon milk. After feeding in this way about a week, till their systems became adjusted to the changed feed, the second trial began and continued, as did the first one, twenty-five days, when they weighed respectively 234 and 232 pounds per lot, the first gaining 61½ pounds, and the second or milk-fed lot gaining 79 pounds. The conclusion of the professor in charge of these experiments is as follows: "That 400 pounds of corn-meal or 1,900 pounds of milk were required to make 1000 pounds of pork, live weight."

The second experiment was a little more elaborate. There were four lots of two pigs each, same age, etc., as in the first experiment. The meal and corn were mixed for three lots, while the fourth lot was fed meal wet and sour. The first lot was fed fourteen pounds of milk with three and a half pounds of meal to each 100 pounds, live weight, of the pig. For the second lot the feed was twenty-six pounds of milk mixed with two and a half pounds of meal, while the third lot had nine pounds of milk and five and a half of meal. The gain was as follows for each lot during an eighteen days' trial: 59, 76½, 76½, and 33½ pounds.

In the third experiment four lean shotes "of uncertain age" were selected and prepared for the trial by six weeks' good feeding. The trial lasted twenty-five days, during which the first lot fed on a ration of three and a half pounds of milk and one pound of meal, gained 128½ pounds. The second lot, fed on a ration of ten pounds of milk and one of meal, gained 100 pounds. Those in charge observe that the greatest gain in all the experiments was with the third lot in the second experiment, where the feed was two pounds of meal with three and a half pounds of milk, and they adopt the rule of H. B. Gurber, "That skim milk skillfully fed is worth half as much per hundred pounds as corn meal is worth per bushel."

The *Farmer's Review* and *Rural New Yorker* have a habit of putting in little paragraphs advising farmers to have nothing to do with politics. These same journals at other dates are loud in their denunciations of railroads, and full of fear of the growing monopolies. It seems to us that a little attention to politics by farmers and other honest people would curb illegitimate power of the immense corporations.—*Farm and Garden*.

Exactly so, Brother Child, but as long as farmers go to the polls and ratify (not vote) the ticket made up for them by pot-house politicians and bar-room bums, they deserve to pay high taxes and heavy freights. Unless farmers stop voting "straight," their presence in politics only increases the power of rascals. They go like sheep to the polls, and then complain of injustice from the very officials they assist to elevate.—*Farmer's Magazine*.

APPREHENSIONS carry only the main thought. If you would strike a sharp blow, you must trim your stick.

When we read the above paragraph under the head of Farm Notes, in the issue of October 3, we asked ourselves, "Did we write that?" and if so, what did we mean by it? We had forgotten all about it, but after some brain cudgelling concluded that the first word was, or ought to be, "Abhorrents." Try it that way, and see if you can see any more sense in it; and remember, as we shall, that it does not pay to be wise and sententious in print, unless you are sure of your printer, or can see the proofs.

WHAT kind of a woman is that who, when her husband offers to hang out the wash, accepts the offer, and then sits at the window, pencil in hand, to write a humorous article for the newspapers, entitled "How a Man Hangs out Clothes?"

THE *Home Farm*, in an article upon the revival of the cheese factory interest in Maine, says wherever factory dairying has been introduced, steadfastly continued and rightly managed, it realizes to the respective sections all that is claimed for it.

## New Advertisements.

## Catarrh

At this season of the year everybody has a cold, and some very bad ones. By frequent exposures the membranes of the nose become very sensitive, and catarrh and influenza are epidemic. Relief may be obtained by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

For many years in succession, beginning so far back I don't remember when, I had the catarrh in my head. It consisted of an excessive flow from my nose,

## Ringing and Bursting Noises

in my head. Sometimes the hearing in my left ear was affected. Five years ago, about this season of the year, I began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was helped right away, but I continued to use it until I felt myself cured.—Mrs. Eliza H. Caulfield, Lowell, Mass.

Jerome Brownell, merchant and extensive miller at Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., writes: "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for my catarrh and it has helped me. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla one of the best remedies for blood disease to be obtained."

## 100 Doses One Dollar

"I have been troubled with that distressing complaint, catarrh, and have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it one of the best remedies I have ever taken. My trouble has lasted ten years, and never could get any relief until I commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla."—Martin Shield, Chicago, Ill.

## Danger from Catarrh

Depends upon the amount and extent of the Serofulous infection. Unquestionably many deaths from consumption can be traced to neglected catarrh. There is a violent distress, prostrated and coughing spells, the eyes weep, the nose discharges copiously, and the head seems about to split.

In such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the catarrh by its direct action in discharging the poison from the blood through nature's great outlets, so that healthy sound blood reaches the membranes and is wholesome.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

THE  
Admiration  
OF THE  
WORLD.  
Mrs. S. A. Allen's  
WORLD'S  
Hair Restorer  
IS PERFECTION!

## Public Benefactress.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequalled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp, removing Dandruff, and arrests the fall; the hair, if gray, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth.

## COMPLIMENTARY.

"My hair is now restored to its youthful color; I have not a gray hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald." This is the testimony of all who use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

## "One Bottle did it."

That is the expression of many who have had their gray hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spots covered with hair, after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It is not a dye.

## TO PRESERVE THE HEALTH

Use the Magnetron Appliance Co.'s

## Magnetic Lung Protector!

PRICE ONLY \$5.

They are precious to LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN with WEAK LUNGS; or CASE of PNEUMONIA or COUGH is ever known where these garments are worn. They also prevent and cure HEART DIFFICULTIES, COLIC, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, THROAT TROUBLES, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY FOR THREE YEARS. AVOID OVER THE UNDER-CLOTHING.

It is needless to describe the symptoms of this dangerous disease that is expelling the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes. It is a deadly enemy, in America, Europe and Eastern lands, have resulted in the Magnetic Lung Protector, a safeguard cure for Catarrh, Croup, and all other diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, and BRONCHES. THE COMPLETE CURE OF THE SYSTEM, and with the continuous stream of Magnetism, permeating through the system, MUST RESTORE THEM TO A HEALTHY ACTION. WE PLACE OUR PRICE for this Appliance at less than half the cost of any other, and we have the power to send it to you on terms that we think you will take all the chances, and we have the power to send it to you on terms that we think you will take all the chances, and we have the power to send it to you on terms that we think you will take all the chances.

HOW TO OBTAIN This Appliance. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write to the proprietors, enclosing the price, in letter at our office, and they will send you at once by mail, post-paid.

Send stamp for the New Department in Medical Treatment WITHOUT MEDICINE, with thousands of testimonials.

NOTE.—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and a pair of our Magnetic Lung Protector, and be convinced of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliance. Positively no cold feet where they are worn, or money refunded.

## In the Pilot House.

"Yes, sir; this kind of work obliges a man to keep sober as a judge. For all men in the world, steamboat pilots and railroad engineers should let liquor alone. For on their clearness of sight and coolness of head depends the safety of life and property."

Keeping his hand on the wheel as he said this, Mr. A. Brockman of 294 Silver Street, Chicago, added: "Of course, some of 'em drink, but the sober ones have the best positions and the best pay. Yes, the work and exposure sometimes tells on us; but for my part I find PARKER'S Tonic to be all the invigorant I need. I've got a bottle aboard here now; never go on a trip without it. When I haven't any appetite, or am in any way out of sorts, I take a little up in no time. If drinking would use the Tonic, it would help 'em to break off. (No, that isn't a light-house; it's a star low down near the water.) As I was saying, the Tonic is new life bottled up. You see that flag-staff? Well, with a bottle of PARKER'S Tonic in the locker I can keep malacca as far from me as that all the time. My wife has used it for three years for summer complaints and colic, and as an invigorant, when she's tired out from overwork. She says the Tonic is a daisy. Good-bye! Don't break your neck going below."

This preparation, which has been known as PARKER'S GINGER Tonic, will hereafter be advertised and sold simply under the name of PARKER'S Tonic. As unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior articles under the name of ginger, and ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the fac simile signature of HENCOX & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

R. R. RIKER, DRAPER AND TAILOR,  
State Street, Montpelier, Vt.

## New Advertisements.

Richardson & Fullerton,  
WATERBURY, VT.,  
HAVE NOW IN STOCK

Dress Goods in Great Variety  
In all the New Shades and Qualities.

## FULL LINE OF LADIES' GARMENTS!

Shawls, Jerseys, Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens, Corsets, etc., etc., at  
Richardson & Fullerton's.

## UNDERVESTS AND PANTS!

Ladies' Vests and Pants in all grades, from fifty cents to \$1.75 each, at  
Richardson & Fullerton's.

## GENTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

Gents' Overcoats and Suits and Boys' Clothing, in all grades, at  
Richardson & Fullerton's.

## OVERCOATS AND ROBES!

A full line of Coon and Buffalo Coats, Buffalo and Jap Robes, at  
Richardson & Fullerton's.

## ALL KINDS OF UNDERWEAR!

An immense stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Underwear, at  
Richardson & Fullerton's.

## BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS!

One of the finest stocks of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, for Men, Women and Children, to be found in New England, at  
Richardson & Fullerton's.

## SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS!

A great variety of Small Wares and Fancy Goods will be found at  
Richardson & Fullerton's.

## No Competitor Will Claim to Undersell Us!

We still continue to do our principal advertising across the counter, and our apology for the above deviation is that it is all TRUE, a virtue that is seldom found in a printed advertisement. Respectfully,  
Richardson & Fullerton.

3 Life-Sized Crayon Portraits  
And Six Months' Instruction  
For \$25

Our experience during the past year in teaching art work has disclosed the fact that pupils are more successful in crayon portraits from small good photographs than in any other branch of drawing or painting. Our lady pupil, after only five months' instruction at my studio, has been successful in making successful portraits from photographs with but little assistance. Indeed, it is only that their success has been so great that we feel warranted in making the above unparalleled offer, which is guaranteed, on condition that the pupil give four hours per week to independent practice. We do not expect the pupil will in that time become equally proficient with one who has given years to the work, but we expect they will be able, with little assistance, to make four or five good portraits in that time; and so we guarantee at least three portraits that shall be satisfactory, both in likeness and execution.

Our price for a single crayon portrait, as is well known, is \$25, and so the query is: How can we guarantee three equally good portraits, besides six months' instruction, for the same amount? Our reply is: We expect the pupil, after two or three months, to do most of the work. Nine-tenths of the time, in making a portrait from a photograph, is consumed in commonplace work, such as any one with persistent practice, under good direction and some liking for the work, can do, and which we have learned the pupil will be able to do in three months. The other tenth is required for the most exacting work, and which we expect to do, or assist the pupil to do, in order to make the portrait from an ordinary to a first-class likeness.

We learn that there are many ladies away from Montpelier who have the time and inclination to pursue such work at home, but who cannot leave to come to Montpelier for that purpose. To such we will give instruction at their homes, provided three or four others in the neighborhood will join in and assemble for the instruction. This offer is limited to places reasonably accessible to Montpelier.

The complete and certain results from the arrangement are: Three excellent portrait likenesses, a practical knowledge of their execution, a large knowledge of art, and six months' practice in art culture.

TERMS.—\$15 for first three months—one-half in advance and the balance at the end of three months; one portrait is guaranteed. \$10 for next three months—part in advance, as before—and two portraits guaranteed. The lessons will be given once a week.

All who intend to take this instruction this winter must arrange before December 1st. Ladies in Barre, East Montpelier, Fairbury, Cabot, Waterbury and Montpelier are particularly invited to this work.

All communications should be addressed to

J. F. GILMAN,  
(Studio in Union Block, State Street.) - - - - - Montpelier, Vermont.

## THE ARCH MUST GO!

—AND WITH IT—

## THE OLD CLOTHING STORE,

Head of State Street,

But before moving into new quarters we propose to

REDUCE OUR STOCK to the lowest possible point.

We have a very extensive line of

## Furs, Clothing, Hats &amp; Caps!

All old style or shop-worn goods will be sold,

REGARDLESS OF COST. Do not fail to examine goods

and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

A. D. FARWELL,

Head of State Street, Montpelier, Vt.